

of North Carolina for the Cape Lookout National Seashore, are deemed just consideration for this parcel.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 251) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Vietnam.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nomination on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

UNITED NATIONS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Arthur J. Goldberg, of Illinois, to be a representative of the United States of America to the 19th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced that on yesterday, July 26, 1965, the Vice President signed the following enrolled bills, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

H.R. 70. An act to provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of land to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian not enrolled;

H.R. 237. An act to make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project by the Secretary of the Interior;

H.R. 903. An act to add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1987. An act for the relief of Nabhan M. Nickley (Nabhan M. Karam);

H.R. 1989. An act for the relief of Krystyna Stella Hancock;

H.R. 2012. An act for the relief of Dr. Ignace D. Liu;

H.R. 2351. An act for the relief of Teresita Centeno Valdez;

H.R. 2360. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio R. Perez;

H.R. 2499. An act for the relief of Remedios Ocampo;

H.R. 2918. An act for the relief of Lt. Thomas A. Farrell, U.S. Navy, and others;

H.R. 4131. An act for the relief of Mrs. Phoebe Thompson Neesham;

H.R. 5508. An act to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5860. An act to amend the law relating to the final disposition of the property of the Choctaw Tribe;

H.R. 8620. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965;

H.R. 8862. An act to amend the act of August 7, 1935, to increase the authorized annual share of the United States an adhering member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions; and

H.R. 9041. An act to restore to the heirs of the Indian grantor certain tribal land of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ORGANIZATION FOR OUTER SPACE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], I report an original resolution, the purpose of which is to allow to be published as a Senate document a staff report prepared for the committee by Mrs. Ellene Galloway, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, and entitled, "International Cooperation and Organiza-

tion for Outer Space." The purpose of this study is to report on space programs of nations and organizations and the patterns of worldwide cooperation which they have been developing since the beginning of the space age. The report describes the history and development of international space activities, particularly those negotiations which have resulted in bilateral and multilateral agreements for cooperation. The main approaches to international space cooperation developed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies are examined. One part deals with the organization and practices of the international scientific community as developed for space research by the International Council of Scientific Unions. Professional organizations and industrial entities established by the business communities of various nations are also surveyed with regard to their space programs and administrative procedures. The report sets forth the record made by the United States in international space activities in accordance with policies established by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BASS in the chair). The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 132), under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a study entitled "International Cooperation and Organization for Outer Space", prepared for the use of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences; and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of that committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. METCALF:

S. 2333. A bill to amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize forgiveness of loans for service as a full-time employee of a local educational agency; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. METCALF when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CANNON (for himself and Mr. BIBLE):

S. 2334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices for similar taxes imposed by a State where the operation of such devices is legal; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. CANNON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MILLER:

S. 2335. A bill to amend section 216 of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that shippers may designate the routing of property transported by motor carriers in cases where two or more through routes have been established, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

S. 2336. A bill for the relief of Lam Hai Cheung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 2337. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of State Science

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Academies and the promotion of the study of science; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. CARLSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

TO PRINT AS SENATE DOCUMENT A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ORGANIZATION FOR OUTER SPACE

Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mrs. SMITH), from the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 132) to print as a Senate document a study of international cooperation and organization for outer space; which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. ANDERSON, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

FORGIVENESS OF LOANS UNDER NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to extend forgiveness of loans under the National Defense Education Act to all full-time school employees.

Presently, the forgiveness of loans is granted to those engaged in full-time teaching activities. The purpose of the provision in the 1958 act was to provide incentive to college graduates to enter the teaching profession in order to improve the quality and quantity of teachers in our growing schools.

But we also have shortages of qualified personnel in the vital administrative and other supporting service positions in our elementary and secondary schools. The best teachers available can be handicapped in their duties by weaknesses and shortages in their school system's administrative structure. These shortages result in a variety of handicaps resulting in teachers typing their own classroom material or spending part of their time filling in administrative tasks created by vacancies.

I propose incentive for qualified graduates to seek employment in local school systems not only as teachers but also as psychologists, counselors, stenographers, assistant principals, principals, auditors, nurses, recreation directors, and other positions which involve or support teaching of elementary and secondary pupils.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in its entirety at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2333) to amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize forgiveness of loans for service as a full-time employee of a local educational agency, introduced by Mr. METCALF, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 205(b)(3) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is amended (1) by inserting after "United States," the following: "or for service (other than primarily as a teacher) as a full-time employee of a local educational agency," and (2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "or for each full year of such service in the case of such an employee of a local educational agency".

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall be applicable with respect to service performed on and after the date of enactment of this Act whether the loan was made before or after such date.

TAX CREDIT FOR TAXES IMPOSED ON DEVICES

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, on behalf of my senior colleague from the State of Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) and myself, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill requested by the Nevada State Legislature. It would provide a tax credit to be applied against the Federal tax on coin-operated gaming devices through a similar State tax assessed in Nevada where such devices are legal. The measure would permit the State of Nevada to impose additional gaming taxes to meet growing demands for public services while continuing the regulatory aspect of the Federal tax. It would not reduce total taxes now paid on each device.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2334) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices for similar taxes imposed by a State where the operation of such devices is legal, introduced by Mr. CANNON (for himself and Mr. BIBLE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMP IN COMMEMORATION OF 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATE SCIENCE ACADEMIES

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the Kansas Academy of Science will celebrate its centennial in 1968. It is the fifth oldest academy of science and probably the first State academy of science in the United States. I believe the first four academies were city academies and not State academies.

The Kansas Academy of Science came into being through the vision and perseverance of early day Kansas educators who, realizing the great need in the West to encourage science, believed that through organization, individual efforts could be given a greater opportunity.

The Kansas Academy of Science was founded in 1868 in Topeka, Kans., at Lincoln College, a predecessor of Washburn University. After a few years of struggle for survival the academy was reorganized and expanded. It has grown and flourished since then. It has played an important role as a leader in encouragement of science and

in providing an example for other States to follow.

Mr. President, I believe it would be fitting and proper for the Post Office Department to issue a commemorative stamp commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the founding of State science academies and in honor to all science schools in the great work they are doing in the field of science.

I, therefore, today am introducing a bill calling for a commemorative stamp in honor of State science academies and request that the bill be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2337) to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of State science academies and the promotion of the study of science, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 370

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, with the support of an informed public we can hope that Congress will soon act to curb the worst excesses in the national traffic in firearms. However, in this effort to control an existing threat to community and public safety, we must take care not to punish or discriminate against legitimate small business dealers.

I refer specifically to that provision of S. 1592 which would place a \$100 annual license fee on firearm's dealers operating under Federal law. In this regard, I am in agreement with the National Retail Hardware Dealers Association that this amount would represent a discriminatory burden on small business. Representatives of the association reiterated their position on this subject in testimony given to the House Ways and Means Committee.

That the existing \$1 annual fee should be increased is beyond argument. But the evidence gathered through years of study in this area indicates that an increase to \$10 a year would serve the purpose of the pending control legislation.

That purpose, of course, is to impose reasonable and proper limits in the commercial interstate flow of firearms. We intend to rid the country and the firearms industry of those elements which seek profits in disregard of public safety.

The current \$1 license fee is a mockery of the public interest in that it is an open invitation to illicit and non bona fide traffickers in firearms to enter the commercial trade under the cloak of legal sanction. What we seek then is an increase in the annual fee which will discourage such hip-pocket firearms operators and thus limit commercial firearms sources.

But we mean to curb the proliferation of so-called firearms dealers who are not in fact legitimate firearms dealers. Our purpose is not to drive out the legitimate dealer or to weigh down the small busi-

nessman with a discriminatory tax burden.

The proposed \$100 dealers license fee will certainly shake out the hip-pocket operator, but I am afraid it will also have the effect of shaking out the legitimate small business dealer in firearms.

Consider the case of the small retailer who handles firearms equipment as a limited part of his overall operation, only as a service to his customers. He is not making any large profit out of his sales of firearms, and in fact he may even be taking a loss in this area of operation. Yet it is important to his business that he maintain this service in order to keep his regular customers.

That situation exists in thousands of cases of small hardware dealers and retailers in outlying rural areas. In such instances, a \$100 annual license fee would be a prohibitive tax burden on the small operator. It is almost certain that such a fee would discourage and drive out many such operators. The large-scale operator—not only legitimate large dealers but the large-scale illicit trafficker as well—would shrug off a \$100 license fee and continue in business, however.

Thus, this provision of the proposed bill discriminates against the legitimate small businessman. It is anticompetitive—and it is not necessary to accomplish the purpose of the legislation at hand.

We need only consider prior recommendations in this area. An increase from \$1 to \$10 in annual license fee was proposed by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency in its report of August 7, 1964. This report was not hastily assembled but was the result of over 4 years of careful study of this matter. Indeed, Senator Thomas Donn, chairman of the subcommittee, deserves great credit for the thorough study he has made of this entire subject. A \$10 dealer's fee, said the subcommittee report, would be effective in eliminating "fringe elements and nonbona fide firearms dealers" from the gun trade.

I think it also significant that the \$10 fee level was included in prior legislation introduced in this area, notably S. 1975 and S. 14. The former bill was introduced in August 1963, and the latter in January of this year.

As a cosponsor of both these proposals, I can vouch for the careful study that went into the level of increase in dealers' fees. It was concluded in both instances that \$10 in annual license fee was sufficient to protect the public interest and to meet the administrative needs of the affected Government regulatory agencies.

In this regard, the record clearly shows that the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, as well as officials of the Internal Revenue Service, have, in the past, endorsed the adequacy of the \$10 fee scale.

Thus, it would seem that a \$10 license fee for dealers is both reasonable and conducive to achieving the desired ends of the proposed firearms control bill. Increasing the fee above that level, to \$25 or \$50 or \$100, would place an unreasonable and unnecessary burden on legiti-

mate small businessmen. If additional controls on licensing are required, the best method to accomplish this would be to provide that prospective licensees must be shown to operate established places of business which meet certain standards. Such a provision would weed out the irresponsible, unwanted element without penalizing the small businessman.

The American people owe a great debt to Senator Donn for his dedication and perseverance to the cause of firearms safety. I have always supported these efforts, and I will continue to support them until we have written into the lawbooks of this country an adequate system of regulating the traffic of lethal weapons. My concern here is that we assure that such a law is effective in remedying existing evils, without unnecessarily injuring those persons legitimately engaged in the manufacture and distribution of firearms. I am, therefore, introducing an amendment to S. 1592 which will increase the fee for firearms dealers from \$1 to \$10 annually.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 370) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to add the names of the senior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG] and the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE] as additional cosponsors of S. 2278, an amendment of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide a \$75,000 minimum payment for certain State administrative expenses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of the bill I introduced to promote the safety of railroad employees, S. 2180, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIRTH CONTROL HEARINGS CONTINUE WEDNESDAY, JULY 28; WITNESSES ARE AMBASSADOR CHESTER BOWLES; JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III; DR. FRANK NOTESTEIN; AND DR. JOSEPH L. FISHER

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I am pleased to announce that the Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures will resume public hearings on S. 1676 tomorrow at 10 a.m. in room 4200, New Senate Office Building.

Witnesses scheduled to appear before the subcommittee are the Honorable Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador to India; John D. Rockefeller III, New York City, chairman of the board of the Population Council, Inc.; Dr. Frank Notestein, Princeton, N.J., demographer and au-

thor; and Dr. Joseph L. Fisher, Washington, D.C., president, Resources for the Future, Inc.

I expect Wednesday's session to be informative and helpful, as have been previous subcommittee hearings on S. 1676. Senate cosponsors of S. 1676 are the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYNINGS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BASS], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG].

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS OF ELMO B. HUNTER TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, AND WILLIAM R. COLLINSON TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee of the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Tuesday, August 3, 1965, at 10 a.m., in room 2300 New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

Elmo B. Hunter, of Missouri, to be U.S. district judge, western district of Missouri, vice Floyd R. Gibson, elevated. William R. Collinson, of Missouri, to be U.S. district judge, eastern and western districts of Missouri, vice Richard M. Duncan, retired.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and myself as chairman.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. METCALF:
 Editorial entitled "Surprise in Wheat," dealing with the wheat certificate program, published in the Washington Evening Star of July 16, 1965.

By Mr. SMATHERS:
 Article entitled "Borah: An Immense Personal Force," written by Max Freedman and published in the Washington Star of July 7, 1965.

By Mr. BAYH:
 Article entitled "Kissing Bridges," dealing with covered bridges and the covered bridge festival in Parke County, Ind., published in the New York Times of July 18, 1965.

THE PROBLEM OF PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the overriding issue of our times—and probably the least discussed—is the problem of finding a way to end the proliferation or distribution of nuclear

weapons to additional nations. I am hopeful that the Geneva Disarmament Conference will make some headway in stopping the growth of atomic arsenals among nations. There is no greater danger to world peace, indeed to the very existence of mankind than such growth. Although the likelihood of war between the United States and the Soviet Union is rapidly receding and such a war but a remote possibility, the danger now and for years to come is not only that Red China will acquire an atomic arsenal, but that many smaller nations will commence to do likewise.

The Chinese Communists have exploded two crude nuclear bombs. At least eight nations, and perhaps more, could build and explode nuclear weapons within a decade if they tried. Today, any industrial society can develop a 20-kiloton bomb, the size of the one dropped on Hiroshima, within 5 to 7 years at a cost of only \$100 million. With each passing year more nations will be able to do so unless an ironclad treaty is signed soon to ban the further spread of nuclear weapons.

Recently, Red Chinese leaders again repeated their proposal for a summit conference of all countries to discuss the complete destruction of nuclear weapons. Last May, Red Chinese leaders proclaimed that "China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons." No other government, not even our own, has made such a pledge. Granted that the word of the Chinese Communist leaders cannot be relied on, it would be to our advantage and to the furtherance of world peace to take them up on their offer to negotiate a workable nuclear arms control agreement, with adequate safeguards that would in no way impair our national security.

It is important that this Nation, the Soviet Union, France and Red China seek with other nations to bring to an end the production and proliferation of nuclear missiles. As a first step, it would be advisable that the negotiators designate nuclear free zones. It would be easy to start with all Latin American republics and the continent of Africa.

Also, it may at this time be feasible to extend the limited nuclear test ban treaty to bar underground tests of nuclear bombs if scientific progress in detection makes it possible to ban all underground nuclear tests without endangering our Nation's security.

Unless some steps similar to these are taken, there will certainly be 10 or more nations with nuclear bombs by 1970 and missiles with nuclear war-heads within that time. Presently, the nuclear powers are England, France, China, and the United States. By spending about \$200 million, any mature industrial country can readily produce one or two atomic bombs. India, Italy, Israel, Japan, Egypt, Indonesia, Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, South Africa, and West Germany all have the potential know-how, resources and wealth, or soon will have that capacity, with which to produce nuclear weapons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] may have 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, if West Germany is permitted to become a nuclear power and Red China becomes a rival to the Soviet Union and the United States in nuclear capacity, a third world war far more destructive than all wars in history will become an ever-present threat.

The tremendous danger inherent in the possession of nuclear weapons by the Red Chinese is apparent. Likewise, if West Germany should become a nuclear power, brother, pin down your ears. Germans over thousands of years have waged wars of aggression. Recently, top-ranking West German officials have indicated that if not given nuclear weapons West Germany will produce them itself in the near future. Thoughtful people may wonder if Germans will again seek to march to power over the dead bodies of millions of victims, as they have done twice within the past 50 years.

Recently, Gen. Thomas D. White, former Chief of Staff of the Air Force, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations. General White is one of the more highly respected officers of our Armed Forces. He is now on the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In his testimony General White stated:

I am convinced that the United States must continue its efforts in the direction of arms control. I can simplify and rationalize this by suggesting that two men, each with a fatally loaded pistol pointed at the other, probably would be wise to talk and keep on talking.

We must keep on talking. To speak disarmament is easier than to achieve it. We must be prepared for long, tedious, often discouraging negotiations. The alternative to coexistence is cannihilation.

Mr. President, on July 26, 1965, an excellent editorial, entitled "The Problem of Proliferation," appeared in the New York Herald Tribune. I commend this to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE PROBLEM OF PROLIFERATION

When the Geneva Disarmament Conference reconvenes tomorrow, the nuclear mushroom cloud will hang darkly over it. This, of course, has been true of every disarmament discussion since Hiroshima. But the shape of the problem, if not of the cloud, has changed. The urgent danger does not lie in the competition between two massive nuclear powers—the Soviet Union and the United States, which, with Britain, form the original "nuclear club"—but in the spread of nuclear weapons to many other states.

Already France and Red China have their own atomic arsenals. At least another dozen countries could readily produce atomic bombs.

The late Bernard Baruch, who warned against this proliferation of nuclear arms many years ago, referred to them as "equalizers," the term used to describe the old Colt revolver on the frontier, because it made the little man equal to the big man. This may not be literally true in the case of nuclear weapons, since stockpiles of bombs and large "families" of delivery systems will doubtless long give the Soviet Union and the United States powerful advantages over newcomers in the field.

Nevertheless, the release of even a single bomb could wreak enough havoc to cause a major human disaster. More, it might set off its own chain reaction among friends and allies of the nations involved. Finally, while both the United States and the U.S.S.R. have publicly acknowledged the folly of nuclear war and have set up elaborate and costly systems to guard against nuclear exchanges by error or irresponsibility, these safeguards may well be ignored if smaller, or less stable, governments attain nuclear capability.

Britain's Minister for Disarmament, Lord Chalfont, has warned against these perils. He is also taking to Geneva a draft treaty under which the five present nuclear powers would seek to check the spread of the peril. He is backed by the United States, Canada, and Italy—but even if Russian assent were secured, it would be difficult to convince France and Red China, not even represented at Geneva, to go along with the plan. And there would be the additional difficulty of persuading nations which even now may be spending large sums to obtain atomic bombs that they should drop their labors, unfinished. The prospect for such a consummation is hardly bright—but it must at least be sought with all the vigor that the Geneva Conference can command.

THE FEUD BETWEEN THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION AND THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, this weekend American athletes will travel to Kiev in the Soviet Union to participate in a meet with the Soviet athletes.

Many of our finest competitors will be there, some despite the continued feuding between the AAU and the NCAA. Others will undoubtedly not participate, as a result of that feuding.

Several recent developments encourage me to believe that this long-standing dispute may be resolved. I have received reports which indicate that perhaps the U.S. Olympic Committee may be able to aid greatly in a settlement.

The Senate Commerce Committee, under the outstanding chairmanship of the able Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], will hold hearings on this subject in the near future. The prospects are good that, by airing the issues involved, the two parties may be induced to arrive at an agreement.

I have been in communication several times with the directors of both of the great athletic organizations involved. I have received replies indicating that each is ready and anxious to present its case to the committee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters from Mr. Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA, and Col. Donald F. Hull, executive director of the AAU, be printed at this point in the Record.